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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857



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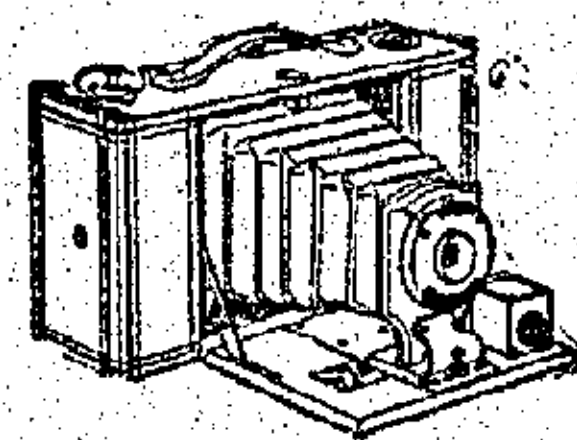


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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]







tion, and I hope, even if the Council will not sanction the reduction at the present moment, that at a future time when the finances of the Colony are in a better condition that the Government will have the tax reduced in proportion to the increase on other classes of liquor.

HIS EXCELLENCY submitted the amendment to the vote and declared it defeated.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Do you wish a division?

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Yes.

The amendment was then put to the meeting. Only the mover and secondor voted in favour of it.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Moots have it.

#### THE REBATE QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. GERRARD—Your Excellency, as I have been informed that the resolution relating to my name is likely to excite considerable opposition, I beg leave to withdraw it.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas for purely financial reasons this Council is unable to approve the continuance of a Rebate to the Military and Naval Authorities on Intoxicating Liquors as contemplated by Ordinance 27 of 1909, and whereas it is estimated that the Military Contribution which is paid by the Hongkong Government to the War Office will be increased by the continuation of the rebate by a sum of approximately \$164,600 in 1911, and whereas it is anticipated that approximately 30 per cent. out of the gross revenue collected in respect of duties on European liquor will be paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, be it resolved that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to deduct from the said Military Contribution amounting from liquor duties in each year a sum equal to the rebate amount of the duties paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, and that such sum be paid hereafter to the Military and Naval Authorities in order that the officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces may not suffer financially from the imposition of the said duties while serving in this Colony, and be it further resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—That is what the unofficial members had in view; also, that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar.

HIS EXCELLENCY—As I pointed out just now, the resolution of the Licensing Board does not prohibit the purchase of liquor by women.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—We do not propose that we are dealing just now with a definition of barmaid.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The definition of barmaid will disappear. It will prohibit women other than the licensee being permitted in any bar or in any room opening out of such bar.

In other words, a woman may not enter a hotel to purchase liquor.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The decision of the unofficial members was that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar at all, even as a barmaid, because the unofficial members feared that some women might go there, buy a drink, and remain there all the evening for the purpose of entertaining the men.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I take the view of my hon. friend.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board considered the question and thought it would be a hardship on people in the Colony if they could not take their wives into a respectable public-house. Hence the reason of the decision of the Licensing Board being worded in that way, namely, that no woman should be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The Attorney-General is apparently under a misapprehension. There is no agreement between the unofficial members and the Licensing Board.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I am in error.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I think the Licensing Board's decision is a better one. It would be a distinct hardship if a man could not take his wife into a respectable public-house.

In the wording of the Board's suggestion it says that no woman will be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar. That is to say, she could not go in, buy a drink and remain the whole of the evening for the purpose of entertaining men.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—A member of the demi-monde might go in to one of these houses, buy a whisky and soda, and, as pointed out, she might stop there the whole of the evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY—If the intention of the legislature is made perfectly clear, I cannot conceive that a publican who allowed a woman to remain in his bar would have his licence renewed. The wording makes it perfectly clear that no woman will be allowed in or about a bar. If she remains and it is found out I should say that the Licensing Board would not renew the licence.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board has no means of knowing except through the police.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That should be very effective information.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—There is a case where several women have been regularly in one of those houses, and it has never been brought before the notice of the Licensing Board. I personally would like to see your Excellency put the resolution before the Council that no woman should be allowed in any bar.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I want to know if it is really the unanimous wish of the unofficial members that that resolution should be carried. It means that a man cannot take his wife into a room adjoining the bar-room of a hotel.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I think some confusion has arisen owing to the Attorney-General's statement that we were all agreed. The Licensing Board agreed to one thing. The unofficial members had a talk and came to a conclusion about another thing. They thought it would be better in a way that no woman should be allowed to go into bars at all, but that is not put forward as a regular proposition. This proposition read by the Attorney-General is actually an unofficial communication from the Licensing Board to the Council and it wishes that no barmaids should be allowed at all. Unofficial members are entirely in a room with that. So, with your Excellency's permission, let us take that point first. Then there is the further matter of whether women should be allowed in bars at all. That is a very big question—much bigger than the present—and is a thing which I would not like to be asked to vote on just now. If you could let us take the recommendation of the Licensing Board first and vote on that, you would have, I think, a unanimous vote in favour of it. But the question of women in a bar is another, too big to be decided in a few minutes.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I was present both at the meeting of the unofficial members and of the Licensing Board, and I think the decision arrived at by the Licensing Board is preferable, that is to say, that no women will be allowed to serve or act in any capacity in a bar. That would not exclude a respectable *bona fide* customer, but if a woman went into a bar ostensibly for the sake of purchasing a drink, but in reality to entertain sailors, soldiers and others, we should have to rely on the police informing the Licensing Board so that that publican's licence should not be renewed. It seems to me that that is the only way out of the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The unofficial members had a meeting about ten days ago, when the question was very carefully thrashed out, and the conclusion we came to was that it was inadvisable to have any woman near the bar at all, either the wife of the licensee, or his daughters or nieces. It was only when the licensee happened to be a woman that the question should be allowed to go into the bar. There are cases where licences are held by women, and they must be allowed to look

after their own interests. The hon. senior unofficial member has reminded me that no woman at all, not excepting the wife of a licensee or a partner, are allowed in the bar.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—There is only one licensee.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—There is a case where a man holds the licence and half the business is owned by another man, and the wives of both men serve in the bar.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—The partner is not a licensee.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—What we want to get at is, shall any woman be allowed in the bar? At present I understand one woman is the licensee of premises and is conducting them very well. That is a matter which does not affect the question before us now. What we unofficial members would like to get at is, that no woman should be employed in a bar in any way whatever.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I would like to point out to the unofficial members that the terms of this motion go very much beyond what was said. It is not a question of allowing women in a bar, but to approach a bar. If that is the opinion of the unofficial members the Government will not oppose it, but it is going very much further than has been done in England or elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I think the unofficial members agreed that it was inadvisable that any woman should be allowed to go into a bar to purchase liquor.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—That was not the unanimous wish of the Licensing Board. The Board divided on the point. Some members did not wish to allow women to go into a public-house to purchase liquor, while others were of the opinion that they should be allowed in.

No recommendation was made on the point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—My hon. friend's communication to the Government was as follows:—I am directed to report that the Board has considered the question of the employment of women in public-houses, and of opinion that no woman whether belonging to the licensee's family or not should be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar-room, or in a room opening out of a bar.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—That is what the unofficial members had in view; also, that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar.

HIS EXCELLENCY—As I pointed out just now, the resolution of the Licensing Board does not prohibit the purchase of liquor by women.

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Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board considered the question and thought it would be a hardship on people in the Colony if they could not take their wives into a respectable public-house. Hence the reason of the decision of the Licensing Board being worded in that way, namely, that no woman should be permitted to serve in any capacity in a bar.

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The COLONIAL TREASURER—There is only one licensee.

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HIS EXCELLENCY—I would like to point out to the unofficial members that the terms of this motion go very much beyond what was said. It is not a question of allowing women in a bar, but to approach a bar. If that is the opinion of the unofficial members the Government will not oppose it, but it is going very much further than has been done in England or elsewhere.

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No recommendation was made on the point.

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Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The decision of the unofficial members was that no woman should be allowed to serve in a bar at all, even as a barmaid, because the unofficial members feared that some women might go there, buy a drink, and remain there all the evening for the purpose of entertaining the men.

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HIS EXCELLENCY—If the intention of the legislature is made perfectly clear, I cannot conceive that a publican who allowed a woman to remain in his bar would have his licence renewed. The wording makes it perfectly clear that no woman will be allowed in or about a bar. If she remains and it is found out I should say that the Licensing Board would not renew the licence.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—The Licensing Board has no means of knowing except through the police.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That should be very effective information.

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## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PERSA CODES: A.B.O. 6th Ed. Interco.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**NETHERLANDS LLOYD**  
OF  
AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WENDT & Co.,  
Hongkong, Canton and Swatow.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911. [497]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. King, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1911, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Magdalen Terrace, Magazine Gap, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—  
UPHOLSTERED ARMCHAIRS, HATSTAND, ENGRAVINGS, TEAK OVERMANTELS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c. &c.  
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, TEAK SIDEBOARD, DINNER WAGON, BOOKCASE, CARD TABLE, WRITING DESKS, WORCESTER DINNERSET, &c. BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, ASH-WOOD BEDROOM SUITE, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c. &c. BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES;

ALSO  
ONE BILLIARD TABLE, 6' x 4' 6", with BALLS and CUES Complete, and

A QUANTITY OF  
PALMS and PLANTS in Pots.  
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.  
On View from TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1911. [498]

## FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship  
"SENEGAMBIA,"

Captain Beckers, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:  
Ex s.s. "Adele" from Slettin.  
Ex s.s. "Helm" from Lisbon.  
Ex s.s. "Skallott" from Copenhagen.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [499]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"KLEIST"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MEICHENS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [5]

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of Tramway Ordinance, 10 of 1902, of my intention to apply to the Governor in Council for power to construct two additional short track curves each 45 feet long joining the present Tramway Track in Russell Street, Bowington, Opposite L.L. 731.

J. J. STODART KENNEDY,  
General Manager.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1911. [463]

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "Hongkong Daily Press" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1910.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 25th day of March, 1911, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1911, until SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1911, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1911. [450]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 12.15 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1910, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th March to 28th March, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,  
W. G. DARBY,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1911. [428]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANION, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1910, and declaring Dividends, &c.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [492]

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

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Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [493]

## ENTERTAINMENT

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

## THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.

## SEASON

WILL Commence April 5th, instead of March 31st.

List of Plays will be announced next SATURDAY, March 25th, and Booking of Seats will OPEN MONDAY, March 27th, at 9 a.m., at MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [494]

## MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS: TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW, and KAMITAMADA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE Coals.

HEAD OFFICE: MAEUNOCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOI, KARATSU, WAKANATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW, and KAMITAMADA.

Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI" Codes, AI, ABG 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS: YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEMARING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONNELL & Co. SINGAPORE: Messrs. BORNBERG & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to  
H. OISHI,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [574]

## INTIMATIONS

## DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 25th March, at 8 o'clock p.m. Members and Devonians wishing to attend are requested to send their names to—  
M. S. NORTHCOTE,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1911. [403]

## SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERES DU TONKIN.

CONFORMABLY with the Articles of Association the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21 rue Jules Ferry, Hanoi, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1911, at 2 o'clock p.m. For the Board of Directors,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Chairman,  
Hongkong General Purpose Committee.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [439]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club (1896 issue, \$100.00 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1911, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption—

68	411	805	1282	1615
91	538	816	1289	1627
103	550	843	1325	1720
131	598	844	1326	1742
153	610	921	1335	1759
199	660	926	1421	1795
229	666	930	1451	1801
281	677	991	1458	1809
282	707	1017	1535	1827
320	753	1030	1597	1839
322	773	1088	1593	1851
346	774	1175	1600	1861
405	801	1252	1610	1983

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1911, in Exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1911. [464]

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of Members of the above Universities will be held on SATURDAY, April 1st, at 7.45 p.m., in the Hongkong Club. Members intending to dine are requested to notify either of the Undersigned.

P. W. GOLDBRING  
(Oxford).  
H. L. O. GARRETT  
(Cambridge).  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1911. [469]

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1911, at Noon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on 10th inst. will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following Article shall be inserted after Art. 10, namely, 10a:—"The General Managers shall also be entitled in each financial year of the Company to be paid and to deduct out of the assets or income of the Company a commission of ten per cent. upon the gross premium earned or procured for the Company by the General Managers in Hongkong in each financial year (after deduction from such gross premium of the amounts paid by the Company for re-insurances of and for returned premium in respect of the risks to which such gross premium relate) on which premium no commission would part from the provisions of this Article be paid by the Company."

(b) By striking out the words "as from time to time may be determined at any meeting" at the end of Article 13 and substituting therefor the words "as may be or have been determined at any time by any General Meeting of the Company until such remuneration is altered by any subsequent General Meeting of the Company."

(c) By striking out the word "FOURTEEN" in Article 43 and substituting therefor the word "SEVEN."

(d) By striking out the words "between the like periods in every year" at the end of Article 65 and substituting therefor the words "on or before the 31st March in every year."

(e) By adding at the end of Section 1 of Article 95 the following words:—"Any Director or Officer of the General Managers situate abroad may be appointed the Agents of the Company abroad under this Section and remunerated in accordance with the provisions thereof."

(f) By striking out Article III. and substituting therefor the following Article:—"The Reserve Fund shall if practicable consist of a sum of not less than \$1,000,000."

2. That all payments heretofore made by the Company to the Branch Offices of the General Managers of the Company elsewhere than at Hongkong for commission for premium earned or procured for the Company by any such Branch Offices be and they hereby are ratified and confirmed.

Dated Hongkong, 10th March, 1911.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
[470]

## 新外中港香

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Chinese Daily Press.

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Is the oldest and still increasing the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

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Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

## TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"BUDLEIGH," No. 5, Macdonnell Road.  
For terms, apply to—  
M. S. NORTHCOTE,  
Care of the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1911. [302]

## TO LET.

PEAK VILLA HOUSE, No. 13, Wong-nai-chong Road.  
Apply to—  
Messrs. DENNY & BOWLEY,  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [490]

## TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office.  
No. 2A, D'AGUIAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & Co., Ltd.  
For Particulars, Etc.,  
Apply to—  
XEE SANG FAT,  
Same Address.  
Canton, 24th February, 1911. [362]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [114]

## TO LET.

NO. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).  
THE EYELIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.  
BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911.  
No. 23, BELILIOS TERRACE.  
No. 21 and 25, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 57, PRAXA GRANDE, Macao.  
FOR SALE.—TON CRASS, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.  
Apply to—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911. [118]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [116]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

TO LET, from the 1st February, 1911, TWO ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1911. [209]

## TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, (at present occupied by E. R. HALLIFAX, Esq.).  
From 1st May, 1911.  
Apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [491]

## TO LET.

"NORMAN COTTAGE," West, 4 Rooms Godown. Recently renovated. Electric Light. Detached Servants' Quarters.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SEETH & FLEMING,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1911. [455]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road.  
Apply to—  
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [322]

## TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent.  
NEW AND COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 35,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [154]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95, 96 and 97, Praya East.  
Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Hongkong, 7th December, 1910. [121]

## TO LET.

NO. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD, from 1st May.  
NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
An OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor, GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST, SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.  
Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1911. [113]

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NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

When  
on the Sick-list

a man's usefulness and enjoyment of life are about nil. He feels perhaps a burden to himself and a trouble to others. The cheerfulness natural to him is sadly overcast by the depression caused by continual indisposition. The sun of Good Health lies behind a black cloud, and before the warm rays can again rejoice him, that cloud must be dispersed. If such is your experience you should

## Take

steps to ensure an immediate return of health and strength. This means that you should put your digestive organs in perfect order—cleanse the liver—regulate the bowels and kidneys—purify the blood—tone up the nervous system. To effect this thoroughly and completely you should put yourself through a course of that medicine which has proved of such exceptional value in so many cases—namely

Beecham's  
Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 3d. (10 pills), 7/6 (50 pills) and 2/6 (100 pills).

APENTA  
Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.

BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons enable you to produce the purest, freshest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS ... at \$2.00 each.

BULBS ... at 0.90 per box.

WHOLESALE BUYERS:

Can obtain at London price from

KWANG SANG HONG, LTD.,

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246 &amp; 248, Des Voeux Rd., HONGKONG

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司公限有行生廣港香

[386]

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, March 23rd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Before His Honour Sir FRANCIS  
PUGH (Chief Justice).

## COMPANY WOUND UP.

Cheung Shan Pong petitioned the Court that the Sal Kai Kung Yik Po Co., Ltd., should be wound up under the provision of the Companies Ordinance, No. 1 of 1865, or that such other order might be made in the premises as should be just.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), appeared for the petitioner. He stated that the petition had been duly advertised, as was proved by the affidavit of Mr. Shenton. The position was somewhat peculiar one. The petitioner was one of two liquidators of the Company appointed in a voluntarily winding up which was invalid. The Company attempted to wind itself up voluntarily and appointed liquidators, but failed in the necessary formalities and the voluntary winding up was invalid *ab initio*. But before the invalidity was discovered the liquidators sold the property of the Company and received the purchase money. They also defended an action which was brought against them by a man who alleged that he had entered into a binding agreement for the purchase of the property, which action was fought in the Summary Court first and then taken on appeal to the Full Court and was decided against the plaintiff and in favour of the two liquidators. In that action the liquidators incurred a considerable sum in costs, which were duly taxed. The plaintiff absconded from Hongkong, but on returning execution was issued against him. Nothing was recovered. Meanwhile the liquidators had paid over to the directors of the Company the whole of the sum which they had received for the purchase money of the Company's property under a written document signed by the directors, which they understood to be a guarantee that the directors would refund all this money if it was necessary. However, when the liquidators failed to get their taxed costs from the unsuccessful plaintiff the directors turned round and said the document they gave was invalid and did not bind them to do anything.

His Lordship—Is this petition opposed? Mr. Slade—No. Proceeding, Mr. Slade said the liquidators were out of pocket the amount of the taxed costs, and there was no means of enforcing this liability against the Company. Their position as liquidators was worth nothing. They could not take any legal steps to make a call and there was no possible way of getting the money except through the means of a winding up order. If a winding up order was made a receiver would be appointed under it, and he would be able to get back this money either from the directors or by making a call. All these facts were set out on the petition, and were verified by affidavit. The statutory notices to pay had been served upon the Company, and payment had not been made within the requisite time.

His Lordship—All questions which might arise with regard to the legality of their actions can be raised hereafter?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

The petition was granted.

## AN ARBITRATION CASE.

In the matter of an arbitration between Sander, Wieler, & Co. and the Wing On firm a special case was submitted on questions of law stated during the arbitration. The arbitrators were Messrs. S. H. Dutton and P. H. Holyoak who were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The special case stated for the opinion of the Court was pursuant to section 560 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure. By a contract dated 12th April, 1910, Sander, Wieler & Co. agreed to sell to the Wing On firm ten bales of black duck, 28½ inches wide, at 73d. per yard. The goods came from England. On December 15th, 1910, the vendors wrote to the Chamber of Commerce forwarding a copy of the contract and stated that a dispute had arisen in connection with it, and requesting the Chamber to nominate two qualified European merchants to settle the dispute. They enclosed a letter from Messrs. Brutton & Hett, the purchasers' solicitors, which stated that their clients refused to pay for the ten bales of black cotton duck on the grounds that the same was not in accordance with the order given as regards the width, and on the grounds that the same was not of the same quality as the sample of white duck shown to their clients.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. J. Geddes, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared for Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co., and the Wing On firm was represented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton, of Messrs. Brutton & Hett.

Mr. Pollock said the special case purported to be stated did not in any way state correctly from his client's point of view the points of law which they desired to raise.

Mr. Slade submitted it was not competent for his friend to raise or mention these points on the present application. The matter before the Court now was the special case which had been stated by the arbitrators, and nothing else. If Mr. Pollock was dissatisfied with the case stated he could have proceeded by way of summons or motion to compel them—if they could be compelled—to state a case in the way he wanted it stated, but he had not done so. He may have tried to get the arbitrators to state a case which they did not want to state.

His Lordship—Those who submit to arbitration are not in the absolute power of the arbitrators.

Mr. Slade said they were in the power of the arbitrators subject to the power given to the Court by the Arbitration Act. This case was

stated by the arbitrators independently of the two parties as to what they conceived to be the questions of law arising in the case. If Mr. Pollock wanted other questions he should have taken steps to compel the arbitrators to put these questions in.

His Lordship—It seems to me that the action contains power for the Court to direct the arbitrators.

Mr. Slade—Certainly, that proper proceedings should be taken. I very much regret that in this case the arbitrators are not represented, because it is their case and they are simply asking for the advice of the Court. They were asking for his Lordship's guidance on certain points which had arisen in the course of the reference and they had stated those points in the special case. If the other party desired them to seek for guidance on other points on which they did not want guidance it was for the Court to order them to seek guidance on those points.

His Lordship—They can be told to.

Mr. Slade—They can, but they would only be told to if it became apparent to the Court that the questions really arose.

His Lordship—The Court might also be of opinion that the points which the arbitrators raise are irrelevant to the facts.

Mr. Slade—It might be, but when the arbitrators choose to state a special case and it comes before the Court it is for the Court to give an opinion on it. Meanwhile the Court was concerned with this special case only on this application.

Mr. Pollock thought that the broad principle which was underlying his friend's argument was manifestly untenable, because, as his Lordship put it just now, was it to be supposed that arbitrators when they were asked by a party to the arbitration to state certain points for the decision of the Court could state those points in such a way as was not satisfactory to the party applying to the arbitrators and in such a way as did not fairly raise for the opinion of the Court the points it was desired should be put before the Court? He submitted it was impossible for an arbitrator to take up that position. Matters came to that stage in this arbitration that defendant drew up a special case and the arbitrators through their solicitors said they would forward that special case to the Court.

Mr. Slade—I object. My friend cannot state matters to the Court which are not in evidence, and they cannot be put in evidence on this application.

His Lordship—We are in a preliminary stage.

Mr. Slade—My friend is asserting a lot of things which I am instructed are not quite accurate.

Mr. Pollock—That is not so.

Mr. Slade—My friend may be right, but at the same time they are not in evidence and cannot be put in evidence.

His Lordship—This is a preliminary discussion as to what we are going to do with regard to this motion.

Mr. Slade—Your Lordship has a special case before you and the facts in that are what you have to consider. Now my friend is seeking to import a certain number of statements which he is making into the evidence, but he cannot under the rules of the Court prove them in any shape or form on hearing.

Mr. Pollock—I have got a letter from the solicitors.

Mr. Slade—I object to my friend referring to the contents of any document.

Mr. Pollock—I may refer to documents which are actually before the Court. I claim the right to be heard on this point. I can refer to a letter sent by the arbitrators' solicitors to this Court. The Court ought to have before it our special case and a whole bundle of correspondence relating to it.

His Lordship—I have got two special cases before me.

Mr. Slade—One is filed, and is the special case we are concerned with to-day. The other is a suggested special case which the arbitrators rejected.

Mr. Pollock—If they had told us they rejected it we would have known what to do.

Mr. Slade—I think it is very unfortunate that the arbitrators are not represented.

Mr. Pollock—They cannot go back on their solicitors.

Mr. Slade—The position is: Are the arbitrators to state a case, or is one of the parties? The other side want to have a brand new case stated. Can a party compel arbitrators to state facts and questions which the arbitrators do not want to state and do not want to ask?

His Lordship—By taking certain procedure, yes.

Mr. Slade—Yes, if they can show the course they are adopting is reasonable; but here the other side want to force down the throats of the arbitrators a specially stated case which the arbitrators won't have.

His Lordship said he thought he would be able to deal with the point attacked more clearly when they came to it.

The hearing adjourned.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly in Japan and risen considerably to moderately over China and Tongking.

The depression lying over the Eastern Sea yesterday has reached the neighbourhood of Van Diemen Straits.

A high pressure area now occupies N. China. Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.54 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood N. to S.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel N.E. winds, fresh to strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

## "WOMEN PARASITES."

OLIVE SCHREINER'S CALL TO HER SEX.

A pitiful mischance, recalling the catastrophe of Carlyle's first "French Revolution" MS., is related by Olive Schreiner, famous for her "Story of an African Farm," in the preface to her new book, "Women and Labour," just published by Messrs. Unwin at the price of 3s. 6d.

For many years she was occupied upon a work dealing with woman's life in all its aspects. From 1888 until 1899 she worked at this continuously. Then came the war. The Dutch in the Transvaal attacked us; hoping at last to fulfil their dream of driving us into the sea. Among the hapless people who suffered most from President Kruger's mad folly was Olive Schreiner.

She was in Cape Colony when war began and could not get back to her home in Johannesburg. To any friend who might have looked after her possessions, "Some eight months after when the British troops had taken and entered Johannesburg, a friend who, being on the British side, had been allowed to go up, wrote me that he had visited my house and found it looted and broken up and its contents set on fire. I thus knew that my book had been destroyed."

At first she hoped to write it again, as Carlyle wrote his great epic. But now she has given up that idea. This volume contains merely a reassembled fragment of it. That she gives out, she says—one can well understand her feelings—with considerable pain.

## SINCERE SATIRE.

If this fragment is typical of the whole work then the world has lost heavily by the destruction of the precious MS. All the qualities which long ago won for Olive Schreiner the gratitude and admiration of readers all over the globe are here in their old strength. There is no force in her satire, there is deep-souled eloquence. There is the same quick reasoning, the same tenderness, the same poetic insight into the puzzle of life.

Simply stated, the book is a passionate appeal for the rescue of woman from the fate of becoming merely a "parasite."

Women, says Olive Schreiner, have lost their place in the social order. They used to have definite duties which filled their lives, apart from the duties of motherhood. They made clothes for themselves and their men-folk, they adorned their dwellings, they prepared salves and simples for the healing of the wounded and the sick. Gradually their share in the work of life has been taken from them. "Three-fourths of it have shrunk away for ever, and the remaining fourth still tends to shrink."

This is the real influence behind the Woman's Movement, Olive Schreiner says. "Women feel they are becoming 'parasites,' ignobly dependent upon men. They demand, therefore, that once again they shall have their share of honoured and socially useful human toil. That is the real 'Woman's Right.'"

From the judge's seat to the legislator's chair; from the statesman's closet to the merchant's office; from the chemist's laboratory to the astronomer's tower, there is no post or form of toil for which it is not our intention to attempt to fit ourselves; there is no closed door we do not intend to force open.

Women, in short, will not rest until they have won back their "right" to "exist" honourably, not as parasites but as producers on a level with men.

## A TYPICAL "PARASITE."

Olive Schreiner gives several instances of what she means by "parasites." One is the daughter of an English officer on half-pay, who had to exist on a few hundred a year. She can neither cook nor make her clothes. She can hardly do her own hair or dress herself. She has no intellectual or artistic interests. "In a life of idleness, she is a parasite. In a life of idleness, she is a parasite. In a life of idleness, she is a parasite."

Another case is that of the wife of a leading barrister. Her husband is absorbed in his work. Her children are at school. Her house is looked after by servants. If she tries to talk to her husband in the evenings about her visits, her shopping, her bazaar, she is bored. She has no duties, no real occupations, no interests.

It is ironic criticism of Olive Schreiner's attitude that she is thinking local and temporary circumstances for a universal and permanent change in human relations. It is only, after all, one class of women who suffer from having no definite employment; and the cause of their suffering is simply over-civilisation and the accidental excess in certain countries of women over men.

Still, among this one class there is enough unrest to justify uneasiness. The feelings which are behind the various women's movements could not find clearer or more eloquent expression than they do in this remarkable book. —Daily Mail.

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

## COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

Mr. Kellaway (L. Bedford) asked the Secretary for War in the House of Commons last month what proportion the 264 commissions from the ranks during the past five years bore to the total number of commissions during that period.

Mr. Haldane—3,249 commissions were granted during the last five years, giving a proportion of about one in twelve for commissions from the ranks.

Viscount Castlereagh (U. Maidstone)—May I ask whether there has not been an outcry in the Army about commissions not being given to the ranks?

Mr. Haldane—No; there has been no outcry. The difficulty is to get men who are qualified to take commissions.

Mr. J. Ward (L. Stoke-on-Trent)—Would not a man be liable to court-martial if he made any complaint that he was not getting proper promotion?

Mr. Haldane—Not in the least. If he is properly recommended his name is put forward.

Mr. J. Ward—Will the right hon. gentleman say who recommends him?

Mr. Haldane—He is recommended by his commanding officer.

Mr. Kellaway further asked the Secretary for War whether the shortage of officers in the Army could be removed by increasing the opportunities open to suitable men of obtaining commissions from the ranks?

Mr. Haldane—No difficulties are placed in the way of soldiers desirous of obtaining commissions from the ranks; and candidates only require the qualifications laid down in the royal Warrant for Pay, &c., and the recommendation of his commanding officer and the general officer commanding.

Mr. Kellaway—How many commissions have been given to men who previously failed to get commissions by examination?

Mr. Haldane—The commissions from the ranks are very few indeed.



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No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai [402]SIR HEDWORTH LAMBTON AND  
THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton replied to the toast of the Imperial Forces at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Shipping. He said he had been induced to accept the toast in the book on "Compulsory Service" issued under the auspices of the War Office, and, to be quite frank, he did not think it worth the money. (Laughter.) It reminded him of the state of discipline which was said to exist in ancient Rome in the time of its greatest military renown, when it was said to the soldier, "Go, and be good," and to the general "Write, and he writeth." (Laughter.) He thought that if the Navy were asked whether the Government should sign the Declaration of London they would reply in the affirmative, according to the "billy old story." Punch gave to people about to marry—"Don't." (Laughter and cheers.) The question was also often asked whether British Dreadnoughts were, ship for ship, equal to those of foreign Powers. In his opinion they were not equal.

Mr. Dutton, President of the Board of Trade, who replied to the toast of "His Majesty's Government," said that before he entered the dining-room he had divested himself of the prejudices of the party man. He was afraid that his friend Sir Hedworth Lambton could not say the same.

Sir Hedworth Lambton—I can say I left the Liberal Party behind long ago. (Laughter.)

## THE GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING.

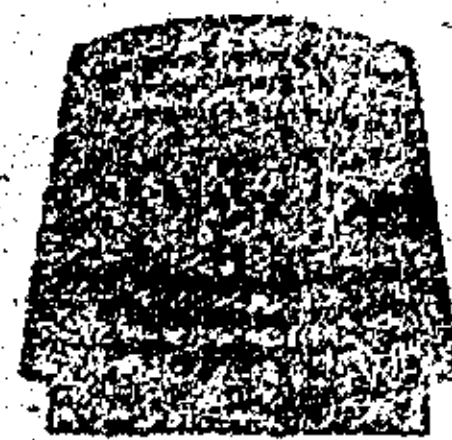
Mr. Burton, continuing, said he was able to make an announcement which he understood would be welcomed by the company, and that was that he had no intention of introducing a Merchant Shipping Bill this Session. (Laughter and cheers.) The Board of Trade was deeply interested in the welfare of the great shipping industry. The Board had a Mercantile Advisory Committee, and it was not an advisory committee in the sense that the Board asked for its advice and never took it. The Board was always glad to consider the recommendations of the advisory committee and to accept them where they possibly could. In respect of matters of public safety, as well as of commercial advantage, the Board of Trade could boast that this country led the way and that to a large extent they had brought other nations up to their standard in these matters. (Cheers.) There had, for instance, been a very remarkable diminution of loss of life in wrecks and other casualties at sea. In 1881 the lives lost at sea numbered 2,350, while in 1909 they numbered only 487. (Cheers.)

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[503]







## PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

## THE GENESIS OF THE REPUBLIC.

(FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Although until 1908 (under the enlightened Liberalism of Senhor Franco) the Republican Party's representatives had been persistently excluded from the Cortes by the leaders of the two powerful political groups which alternately dominated the country, the waves of democratic and iconoclastic opinion which sprang from the upheaval of the French Revolution had made themselves felt in Lisbon since the beginning of the 19th century. We know that at the time of Dom John the Fifth, and throughout the period of the Peninsular War, the Portuguese Freemasons had organized branches in many parts of the country for the propagation of revolutionary ideas. Already in 1810 18 journalists were deported to the Azores for the dissemination of democratic principles, and in 1817 Marshal Beresford, as head of the Council of Regency, suppressed the first Republican outbreak. The seed, therefore, is of no recent sowing. As President Braga is fond of declaring, it was sown in the works of the speculative French philosophers who dreamed of Dumas, relieved of his burden of crowns and Thrones, enjoying for ever the kindly fruits of liberty, equality, and fraternity. But the world's history of the past century has undoubtedly demonstrated the increasing tendency of the Latin race, impatient of all symbols of authority, towards the Republican form of government. Whether the results of this tendency have so far proved beneficial to the peoples concerned or to humanity is beside the question: the tendency is there, and in the case of Portugal it is accompanied by certain peculiar symptoms which are of interest, not only to the Portuguese nation, but to its friends and neighbours.

## CHARACTER OF THE POPULACE.

Those who have seen the Lisbon crowds since the revolution, on the occasion of strikes and other manifestations of social unrest, have been struck by the people's persistent craving for emotional excitement of some sort, a craving which finds satisfaction in the stimulants of patriotic and perfervid oratory; in journalism which, so to speak, underlines every word; in never-ending public manifestations, processions, and demonstrations—features which point clearly to a restless and disorganized state of the body politic, and which, unless restrained and controlled by sober opinion and firm authority, must eventually tend to anarchy. Many educated and patriotic Republicans are fully alive to the dangers which the professional demagogue is creating for the country, but their words of warning are lost in the thumping of innumerable tubs.

As many observers have testified, the Lisbon demagogue, beneath all his noisy exuberance, possesses certain saving graces of intelligence and patriotism, together with a peculiar aversion from violence, which virtues, given education and a strong Government, will go far towards saving the nation from the worst forms of disorder. I have referred only to the crowds of Lisbon, because the revolution was entirely of their making and in no sense a national movement. That change of some kind was inevitable all agreed. Senhor Franco realized the truth in 1907; Senhor Bernardino Machado proclaimed it, from another standpoint, even earlier. This Minister now declares that the Republic has become a *necessaire morale* for the nation, but dispassionate investigation of the provinces does not bear out his opinion. The peasantry of the north, at any rate, the most productive and socially stable class in the country, while instinctively averse from political activities of all kinds and devoid of all enthusiasms, are unmistakably of a Monarchical and religious frame of mind, so that their attitude towards the "Republic of Lisbon" is one of indifference, tempered with a certain amount of apprehension.

If the Lisbon Government were as confident as it professes to be of the nation's unanimity, there could not be the differences which actually exist as to the framing and application of the electoral law on a basis of universal suffrage, nor would it be necessary for the Republican Party's leaders (the "Directorate") to organize a campaign of propaganda in the provinces which in certain respects comes very near intimidation. One has only to carry back one's mind to the enthusiastic ovation everywhere accorded to King Manuel in his northern tour last year, and particularly to the peasantry's spontaneous demonstration of loyalty at Beja, to realize that the revolution was none of their willing or doing, but only of the restless elements of Lisbon. And it remains to be seen whether that element can be peacefully and orderly governed by its elected leaders.

## SUCCESS ACCIDENTAL.

Furthermore, the success of the revolutionary movement, as even its military leaders admit, was very largely accidental and due rather to the complete absence of courage, loyalty, and cohesion amongst the Ministers and adherents of the King than to any overwhelming force or efficient organization among the revolutionaries. The fighting, half-hearted and misdirected at best, had actually resulted in a stalemate, in which both parties had despaired of their chances and had practically abandoned the field. The courageous obstinacy of Machado dos Santos and his handful of followers on the one side, and the news of the King's flight on the other, were the deciding factors in a situation which had become almost ridiculous, and the populace promptly rejoiced with the winning side. But it is notorious that the Royalist forces were prevented from doing their duty by treachery and cowardice in the King's immediate entourage. The whole story has now been told, so often, and with such added wealth of exaggeration, by the Republican orators and Press that the number of the "heroes of the Revolution," like those of the American Civil War, has been inflated to include no small proportion of the city's population. At the crisis of the Rocio, many a myth and legend of incredible valour has already passed, by easy paths of constructive memory, into the regions of renovated and historical fact. There is, however, one story of a hero of that eventful morning of October 5 whose name is seldom, if ever, heard in the cafes—the Baron von Schmidt. He was then Secretary, and now Charge d'Affaires, of the German Legation in Lisbon. This gentleman, anxious for an opportunity for the removal of the women and children from the Avenida Palace Hotel (adjacent to the Royalist position and in the direct line of fire from the Rotunda), obtained the consent of the officer in command of the Royalist troops to arrange, if he could, with the revolutionaries for a two hours' armistice. The story goes that Baron von Schmidt, accompanied by two soldiers, rode up the Avenida, bearing a flag of truce, whereupon the firing ceased, but the flag was regarded by the expectant populace and by the Republicans as a signal of surrender, so that forthwith the streets were filled with cheering crowds and the Republic was declared before the return of the emissary. Whatever the Baron's real responsibility for the *démolition*, this much is certain,

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Mr. H. Ebel  
Mr. E. W. Erickson  
Mr. E. F. F.  
Mr. Geo. Grant  
Mr. A. C. Hendy  
Mr. & Mrs. James  
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Johnson and child  
Mr. W. Kase  
Dr. N. J. Kasteren  
Mr. Kelly  
Mr. O. C. Knoch  
Dr. F. Keyt

Mr. T. A. Kildward  
Mr. & Mrs. Knight  
and family  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Leo  
Mr. T. H. Lo  
Mr. W. Lowrie  
Mr. L. Mayes  
Mr. S. Oliver  
Mr. T. Phillips  
Mr. W. Pringle, Jr.  
Mr. T. Sayle  
Mr. Dudley Smith  
Mr. F. Sooken  
Capt. and Mrs. A. H.  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Storcham  
Mr. H. F. Taylor  
Mr. E. Taylor  
Dr. A. W. Weygaso

Mr. & Mrs. F. Acton, R.N.  
Mr. F. Acton & Maid  
Mr. E. Arndt  
Capt. D. Baird  
Mr. H. Bennett  
Dr. & Mrs. B. W. Brown  
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Chapman  
Mr. Cooke  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Crawford  
Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon  
Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Donnelly  
Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Douglas  
Miss Douglas  
Master Douglas  
Mr. J. G. S. Gauden  
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Harvey  
Dr. H. Gibson  
Mr. H. Hoffman  
Major & Mrs. F. J. Hunter  
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Log n

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Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Donnelly  
Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Douglas  
Miss Douglas  
Master Douglas  
Mr. J. G. S.







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	About 26th Mar.	Freight only
SHANGHAI	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 30th Mar.	Freight and Passage
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 1st April	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	About 5th April	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SICILIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. W. Watkins, R.N.R.	About 8th April	Freight and Passage

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, TSINGTAU & CHEFOO	"YUNNAN"	On 25th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	On 25th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIHONG"	On 28th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 10th April, 4 P.M.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANGU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$20 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

AGENTS

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Rouch	FRIDAY, 24th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 28th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 31st Mar., at 11 A.M.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th Mar., 2 P.M.
* SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 26th Mar., 11 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA LAISANG	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 13th Mar., Noon.
* TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KITSANG," "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

GENERAL MANAGER.

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# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## IN CONJUNCTION WITH

## DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North, Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SENEGAMBIA	24th March
S.S. SUEVIA	7th April
S.S. BAYERN	20th April
S.S. BREITENFELS	6th May
S.S. SCANDIA	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA	4th June
S.S. SAXONIA	15th June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

FOR BREMEN, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. AMBRIA	25th March
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. PREUSSEN	1st April
FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. ALESIA	14th April
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. RHEINFELS	22nd April
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. SENEGAMBIA	24th April
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BELGRAVIA	10th May

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911.

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# U.S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC VIA HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

### PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.
* MANGHUBIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 8th April, at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
* MANGHUBIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. Od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

### SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.
ASIA	9,500 Tons	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York. £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, 2nd, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRE J. HALTON, AGENT.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at Daylight
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawara	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight
	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. Tominaga	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th March, at Noon
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th March
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	6,000	THURSDAY, 30th March, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyno	7,000	TUESDAY, 4th April
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Noon

\* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

### PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

#### SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer	RATES OF PASSAGE.
HIRANO MARU	9000	29th Mar.	" " "	1st Class S Y. 550.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " "	2nd Class S R. 325.00
KAMO	9000	26th April	" " "	old str. 1st Class S R. 540.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " "	1st Class S R. 750.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th May	" " "	2nd Class S R. 330.00
				R. 495.00

#### STEAMERS. \* Tons. Leave H.K.

#### To Pacific Coast Common Points:

1st Class S £30

2nd Class S £21

To London via New York: 1st Class S £50

via St. Lawrence: 1st Class S £59

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

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# THOS. COOK & SON,

## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHEW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Grosse	FRIDAY, April, 14th, 1 P.M.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. \* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 14th April, at 1 P.M.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLEO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 P.M.

### FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 2 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago.) Taking

through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points

in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,

Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 4th April, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at Daylight

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted routes for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given



